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INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT 1st May Plant in Kirov

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1. The plant recorded as "Tank Plant No 38" during the war and now designated Mashstroy Zavod (Engineering Plant) "First of May" was on the northwestern outskirts of Kirov (58°35'N/49°42'E) on the Kirov-Kotlas (61°16'N/46°35'E) railroad line. * Four tracks connected the plant with the main railroad line, and there were widely ramified track installations in the plant.
2. The plant until World War II was called "First of May" Engineering Works No 308 and produced lifting cranes with up to 18.5 tons lifting capacity. The plant was built before World War I. During the war the tank department of Plant No 174, "Voroshilov", which had in part been evacuated from Leningrad, and the tank department of the "Kuybyshev" Plant, which had been evacuated from Kolomna (55°05'N/38°45'E), were transferred to Kirov and put into operation under the name of Tank Plant No 38 in the workshops of the "First of May" engineering works. [redacted] immediately after the war, without replacing any machines, the plant was converted from tank production to the production of railroad cranes. Tank production may, therefore, be resumed without difficulty.
3. Expansion work at the plant started in 1942. The assembly shop, the storehouse, and the oxygen plant were built during the war. The plant school was built between early 1946 and early 1949. The other new buildings were probably completed in 1949. All workshops were concrete and steel structures, all buildings were two-story structures, except the main administration building and the plant school. **
4. Until December 1942, the "First of May" Plant produced T-60 tanks and SU self-propelled guns; it later converted to the production of T-70 tanks; and after March 1943 tank production ceased, and the plant probably produced only SU-76 self-propelled guns of 76 mm caliber, "Katyushka" rocket guns, and M-11 gun carriages for rocket projectiles. About 150 SU-76 self-propelled guns were produced each month. After the tanks were fitted with engines supplied from outside plants, they were shipped to another factory to have their guns mounted.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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5. In early 1946, the production at the Pirov plant was shifted to traveling cranes built for railroad requirements and having a lifting capacity of 6 and 10 tons. One type of crane produced here was built on 20-ton, two-axle railroad car underframes, which were 6 meters long and had no self-propulsion. The crane jib, 5 meters long, lifted as well as lowered by means of a pulley block. It was placed on a revolving platform along with a steam engine which served as a counterweight and operated the crane. There were two pulley blocks at the crane jib for lifting goods. On each of the long sides of the underframe were two powerful jibs provided with winches for lifting goods. The steam engine consisted of a coal-fired vertical boiler with a capacity of 5 to 4 atmospheres.
6. Another crane built by the "First of May" plant was just like the one described above except that it was self-propelled, being driven by a locomobile unit. This locomobile unit had a coal-fueled vertical boiler, 3 meters long. On the boiler was a supporting frame on which the crankshaft and flywheel were mounted. The frame was connected with the boiler by a steel plate. Both cylinders slid in tandem arrangement on the boiler and were operated at 12 to 15 atmospheres.
7. The plant also built cranes on shunting car underframes, and in October 1948 the plant was allegedly beginning the production of 10-ton electric cranes built on 60-ton railroad car underframes. These various cranes served for the lifting and loading of ties, rails, and goods as well as for loading work in coal districts. They were equipped with crabs or scoops. In addition to complete cranes, the following items were also produced by the plant after the war: armor plates; shells for 175-mm and 185-mm naval guns; all kinds of spare parts for cranes and steam engines, including caterpillar tracks and bogie wheels; and such parts for the motors as gear wheels, belt pulleys, and flywheels. The plant allegedly also produced its own steam boilers and car underframes.
8. During the first stage of crane production, from early December 1946 to 1946, about 16 traveling cranes were produced monthly. At the beginning of 1948, the monthly output had reached 20 cranes; from then on until October 1948, the monthly output was 25 cranes, 25 underframes and 1 to 2 turntables for locomotives were produced monthly.
9. Power was supplied to the plant by the Pirov Power Plant through a plant-owned transformer station. From 1944 to 1948 iron and steel shipments came to the "First of May" plant by rail and by ship. The iron ingots were 8 meters, 2.5 meters, 3 meters, and 3.5 meters long, and 25 cm s were. incoming shipments comprised all the rolled products necessary for manufacturing freight cars and crane trucks, all the accessories for freight cars and for the underframes of cranes and powershovels, and almost all components for the steam engines. ***

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*** [REDACTED] Comment. The report shows that the production of tanks and tank parts was suspended after the war. [REDACTED] the machines needed for producing tanks have been removed from the plant, it may be possible that tank production can be resumed at any time without essential reconversion. However, the production possible under such circumstances would probably only be light tanks and self-propelled guns.

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